This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

BP 7.1.44

Harvard College Library.

FROM

The Grolier Club.

20 Nov. 1894.

BP 7.1.44
IV . 4038

Catalogue of Early Printed Books

Presented to the Grolier Club

By

David Wolfe Bruce

Exhibited at the Grolier Club
1894

Catalogue of Early Printed Books

Presented to the Grolier Club

By

David Wolfe Bruce

Exhibited at the Grolier Club
1894

~~IV. 403~~
BP 7.1.44

The Grolier Club.

INTRODUCTION.

Title-pages were rarely used by the early printers. They began their books at once with the text proper, with only a heading briefly indicating the title of the book, and beginning, *Incipit*, *Here begins*, etc.

In this respect, as well as in the form of the characters and the general appearance of the book, the printer followed closely his predecessor the scribe, making his work resemble as nearly as possible the manuscripts hitherto in vogue.

Capital letters at the beginning of paragraphs and chapters are frequently omitted, a large space being left in which the letter might be painted, or filled in, by the illuminator or rubricator.

The text ends with a paragraph (colophon), again in imitation of medieval manuscripts, in

which the author's name and the title of his work frequently appear, as well as the printer's name and the date and place of publication. This in turn is sometimes followed by the printer's device or trademark.

The books of this collection are not exhibited merely as illustrations of early workmanship. Many of them are of historic value, for they contain the first notices in print of the invention of typography. It was with this end in view that they were carefully selected for the typographical library which Mr. David Wolfe Bruce and his father, the late George Bruce, were collecting for more than fifty years. The value of this collection will readily be inferred from a recital of the names of some of the printers of the books: Gutenberg, Peter and John Schoeffer, Mentelin, Koberger, Jenson, John of Speyer, Aldus, Keffer.

The Bruce library not only contained the incunabula here exhibited, but a great number of books on the literary history of typography. Its collection of specimen-books of types and of manuals of mechanical printing was certainly

the largest ever gathered on this side of the Atlantic. This library, which Mr. Bruce has frequently put at the service of his studious friends, has been lately divided, and generously presented to the book-makers as well as the book-lovers of New York. The specimen-books, grammars of printing, and all books that treat of the mechanics of the art, were given to the Typothetæ of this city; the incunabula, and all the valuable books on bibliography and literary history, were given to the Grolier Club. In recognition of the kindness of the giver and of the great value of the gift, the Committee on Publications has decided to make facsimiles of the more important pages or parts of pages that contain the notices concerning the invention of printing, and to publish them in a catalogue of larger size. It is believed that this collection of facsimiles, which has never before been attempted in one book, will be prized by every member of the Grolier Club, as a most useful addition to the literature of typography.

The historical notes in the following catalogue have been compiled mainly from two

recent writers on early printed books — Duff ("Early Printed Books") and Brown ("The Venetian Printing Press").

Among the other writers consulted are Bigmore & Wyman, Blades, Bouchot, Copinger, De Vinne, Hawkins, Hessels, Holtrop, Dr. Van der Linde, Madden, Pollard, and, of course, Panzer, Hain, Lowndes, and Brunet.

MAINZ.

Several towns claim the honor of being the birthplace of typography, but the weight of evidence favors Mainz, with John Gutenberg as the inventor of movable metal type.

Like many other inventors, Gutenberg was forced to call to his aid the capitalist, in the person of a professional money-lender, John Fust, in 1450; and, later, Peter Schoeffer was associated with them, probably as proof-reader or corrector.

They soon quarreled and separated, Gutenberg dying in poverty, while Fust and Schoeffer founded a prosperous printing-house.

Fust died in 1466, and Schoeffer continued the business to the end of the fifteenth century, printing many books.

The earliest specimen of printing from movable type known — the "Indulgence" of Nicholas V. — was printed at Mainz in 1454. Several editions were issued in this and the following year, the work of two different printers, one of whom doubtless was Gutenberg, while the other may well have been Schoeffer.

About this time two Bibles were printed at Mainz — one known as the Mazarine or forty-two-line Bible, the other as the Pfister or Bamberg (thirty-six-line) Bible. Gutenberg was doubtless connected with the production of both. In the Bruce Collection is a fragment of the Mazarine Bible, two leaves on vellum; and also two leaves, on paper, of the Bamberg Bible.

Schoeffer was also the printer of the first book with a printed date, the "Psalmorum Codex" of 1457. This is also the first book in which a printer's mark or device appears.

The mark of Fust and Schoeffer consists of two printer's rules on two shields, hanging from a stump.

PETER SCHOEFFER.

1

1469 THOMAS AQUINAS — SUPER QUARTO SENTENTIARUM (OPUS QUARTI SCRIPTI). Folio, 273 leaves (lacks first leaf). Hain, *1481.

2

1471 THOMAS AQUINAS — SUMMA THEOLOGIAE. Folio, 175 leaves. Hain, *1447.

3

1476 BONIFACE VIII — LIBER VI DECRETALIUM. Folio, 162 leaves. From the Kloss Collection. Hain, *3593.

4

1478 PAULUS DE S. MARIA — DIALOGUS QUI VOCATUR SCRUTINIUM SCRIPTURARUM. Folio, 217 leaves. Hain, 10,766.

PETER OF FRIEDBERG.

Friedberg printed in Mainz rom 1493 to 1498.

5

1498 TRITHEMIUS — LIBER DE TRIPLICI REGIONE CLAUSTRALIUM. Quarto, 97 leaves. Hain, *15,618.

JOHN SCHOEFFER.

John succeeded his father, Peter Schoeffer, in 1503, and continued printing until 1531.

Several of the books published by him contain inter-

esting references to the invention of printing. In some the invention is credited to Fust and Peter Schoeffer; in others to Gutenberg.

6

1508 BAMBERGISCHE HALSSGERICHTES ORDENNUNG. Folio, 52 leaves. Brunet, Sup. I, 88.

The types used in this book are those of the famous Psalter of 1457, and the Bible of 1462. The woodcuts, 23 in number, are remarkably well executed.

7

1514 LIVY — ROMISCHE HISTORIE. Folio, 12 + 409 leaves (lacks last leaf). Brunet III, 1113 (see No. 10).

8

1515 TRITHEMIUS — COMPENDIUM . . . SIVE HISTORIARUM DE ORIGINE REGUM [*sic*] ET GENTIS FRANCORUM. Folio, 55 leaves. Brunet V, 960.

On the last page of this work is an interesting account of the invention of printing, which is credited to Fust and Schoeffer.

9

1518 LIVY — DUOBUS LIBRIS AUCTUS CUM L. FLORI EPITOME. Folio, 80 l. + 730 p. + 15 l. Brunet III, 1104.

This book contains a preface by Erasmus, in which the invention of printing is attributed to Fust. And in the privilege of printing the work, accorded to John Schoeffer by the Emperor Maximilian, we find — "He [John] has learned and been advised on the faith of worthy testimony that the ingenious invention of chalcography was effected by his grandfather [Fust]."

10

1551 LIVY — ROMISCHE HISTORIE.

The first edition of this German translation of Livy (by Ivo Wittig) was printed by Schoeffer in 1505. Other editions followed in 1514, 1523, 1531, 1533, and 1551. In all of them John Schoeffer, in a dedication to the Emperor Maximilian I, says: "The wonderful art of printing was first invented by the ingenious John Gutenberg in the year 1450, and afterwards improved and perfected with the industry, expenses, and labor of John Fust and Peter Schoeffer."

STRASSBURG.

Trithemius records that after the secret of printing was discovered, it spread first to Strassburg, and P. de Lignamine, in his "Chronicle," says that in 1458 John Mentelin had a press there. Mentelin, Strassburg's first printer, like many others of that period, had been a scribe and illuminator. Very few of his books are dated, but rubricated or written dates have been found in the first three books described below. Mentelin died in 1476.

JOHN MENTELIN.

11

(1466) BIBLE IN GERMAN. Folio, 211 leaves (second half only). From the Barnheim Collection. Hain, *3130.

This is the first edition of the Bible in German.

12

(1466) ST. AUGUSTINE — DE ARTE PREDICANDI. Folio, 21 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *1955.

13

(1466) ST. CHRYSOSTOM — HOMILIAE IN MATTHAEUM. Folio, 251 leaves. Hain, *5034.

14

(1476) VINCENT OF BEAUVAIS — SPECULUM NATURALE. Folio, 2 parts, 318 and 327 leaves. Kloss Collection. Brunet V, 1253.

THE "R" PRINTER.

Another printer in Strassburg, who has been very generally confounded with Mentelin, used a peculiarly shaped capital R. Some consider these books the work of A. Rusch d'Ingwiller, while M. Madden attributes them to the monastery of Weidenbach at Cologne.

15

(c.1472) DIONYSIUS DE BURGO — DECLARATIO VALERII MAXIMI. Folio, 370 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *4103.

HENRY EGGESTEIN.

Eggestein's first dated book was issued in 1471, but he probably began printing at Strassburg almost as soon as Mentelin.

16

(c.1470) EUSEBIUS — HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA. Folio, 128 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *6708.

UNKNOWN PRINTER.

17

(c.1474) COMESTOR — HISTORIA SCOLASTICA. Folio, 252 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *5529.

JOHN GRÜNINGER.

Grüninger began printing at Strassburg as early as 1483, and continued until 1529. He was one of the most careless printers of that period.

18

(c.1490) CATO — PHILIPPI DE PERGAMO SPECULUM REGIMINIS ALIAS CATHO MORILISATUS. Folio (42) + 124 + (176) leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *4712.

JOHN SCHOTT.

John was a son of Martin Schott, a Strassburg printer who married a daughter of Mentelin. He was the first to claim, in 1520, that Mentelin was the inventor of printing. He printed from 1500 to 1545.

19

1504 REISCH — MARGARITA PHILOSOPHICA. Quarto, 325 leaves. Brunet IV, 1200.

This curious work — a popular small encyclopedia — contains a number of interesting woodcuts.

COLOGNE.

Cologne disputes with Strassburg the honor of being the second city in which printing was established.

The writer of the "Cologne Chronicle," who claims to have had this information from Ulrich Zell, tells us that, after Mainz, the first of all towns where printing was established was Cologne, then Strassburg, and afterward Venice.

We know that Zell, who was a pupil of Schoeffer, was the first printer settled in Cologne, at least as early as 1466. He continued printing until nearly the end of the century.

ULRICH ZELL.

20

1473 CARACCIOLUS DE LICIO — OPUS QUADRAGESIMALE DE POENITENTIA. Folio, 358 leaves (lacks last leaf). Barnheim Collection. Hain, *4429.

This is one of the three or our volumes printed by Zell in which his name appears in the colophon (on leaf 357).

21

(c.1480) THOMAS AQUINAS — SUMMA DE ARTICULIS FIDEI ET ECCLESIAE SACRAMENTIS. Quarto, 15 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *1423.

JOHN VELDENER.

Veldener, who was probably a pupil of Zell, was one of the first printers established in the Netherlands. The following work is without name of place, printer, or date, but is ascribed to Veldener, at Cologne, by Panzer and Hain.

22

(c.1470) ST. CHRYSOSTOM — SUPER PSALMO QUINQUAGESIMO. Quarto, 29 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *5030.

CONRAD WINTERS DE HOMBORCH.

Homborch began to print at Cologne in 1476.

23

(c.1478) VORAGINE — SERMONES AUREI DE SANCTIS. Folio, 205 leaves. Kloss Collection. Holtrop, 214.

24

(c.1480) NIDER — MANUALE CONFESSORUM. Quarto, 75 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *11,841.

25

(c.1480) NIDER — TRACTATUS DE MORALI LEPRA. Quarto, 101 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *11,817.

26

(c.1480) NIDER — TRACTATUS DE CONTRACTIBUS MERCATORUM. Quarto, 30 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *11,826.

JOHN GULDENSCHAFF.

Guldenschaff started as printer at Cologne in 1477.

27

1483 PETRUS DE HARENTALS — EXPOSITIO SUPER LIBRUM PSALMORUM. Folio, 401 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, 8365. Holtrop, 261.

JOHN KOELHOFF.

Koelhoff, who was a native of Lubeck, was established at Cologne as a printer in 1472. He was the first to use printed signatures, in that year. He was one of the most industrious printers of the last quarter of the fifteenth century.

28

1499 COLOGNE CHRONICLE — DIE CRONICA VAN DER HILLIGER STAT COELLEN. Folio, 366 leaves. Hain, *4989.

This curious "Chronicle," with its quaint woodcuts, contains on leaves 311 and 312 a long account of the origin of printing, from which the following is an extract:

"This highly valuable art was discovered first of all in Germany, at Mainz on the Rhine . . . . and it took place about the year of our Lord 1440. The first inventor of printing was a citizen of Mainz, born at Strassburg, and named Junker Johan Gutenberg. The origin and progress of the art was told me verbally by the honorable Master Ulrich Zell, of Hanau, still printer at Cologne, anno 1499, and by whom the said art came to Cologne."

HENRY QUENTELL.

Quentell began printing at Cologne in 1479, and was the most important printer there during the latter part of the fifteenth century.

29

1501 ALEXANDER GALLUS (DE VILLA DEI) — DOCTRINALE — GLOSSA NOTABILIS, SECUNDA PARS. Quarto, 114 leaves. Kloss Collection.

AUGSBURG.

The first press at Augsburg appears to have been established by Gunther Zainer, of Reutlingen, and his first

dated book was issued in 1468; he probably stopped printing in 1475. He was the first to introduce woodcuts generally into books.

At least twenty printers were established at Augsburg before 1500.

GUNTHER ZAINER.

30

1471 RODERICUS (RODRIGUEZ)—SPECULUM VITAE HUMANAE. Folio, 128 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *13,940.

31

(c.1471) VOCABULARIUS LATINO-GERMANICUS. Folio, 138 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Panzer I, 133, 199.

32

1472 ISIDORE OF SEVILLE—ETYMOLOGIARUM LIBRI XX. Folio, 264 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *9273.

This was the first work printed in Germany with true Roman letters, which were imitated from type cast by Jenson at Venice.

33

(c.1472) ST. GREGORY—LIBER EPISTOLARUM. Folio, 164 leaves. Hain, *7991.

34

1473 COMESTOR—HISTORIA SCOLASTICA. Folio, 220 leaves. Hain, *5531.

ANTHONY SORG.

Sorg began printing in Augsburg in 1475, and issued a very large number of books between that year and 1493.

35

1475 NIDER — EXPOSITIO DECALOGI. Folio, 304 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *11,789.

JOHN BAEMLER.

Baemler, who had been a scribe and rubricator, settled in Augsburg as a printer in 1472, and worked until 1495, printing a large number of books.

36

1476 ST. GREGORY — DIALOGUS — VISIO TUNDALI, etc. (in German). Folio, 192 leaves (lacks first leaf). Kloss Collection. Hain, *7971.

MONASTERY OF SS. ULRIC AND AFRA.

About 1472 Melchior de Stanheim, head of the monastery of SS. Ulric and Afra, purchased some presses, and began to print with types which seem to have been borrowed from other printers in Augsburg.

37

(c.1475) SALOMO — GLOSSAE. Folio, 287 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *14,134.

JOHN FROSCHAUER.

38

1496 ST. METHODIUS—OPUSCULUM DIVINARUM REVELATIONUM. Quarto, 45 leaves. Hain, *11,120.

39

(c.1496) WIMPFELING—ORATIO QUERULOSA CONTRA INVASORES SACERDOTUM. Quarto, 8 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *16,194.

On leaf 3 is the statement that printing was discovered at Mainz "in our times."

ULM.

At an early date Ulm was an important center for wood-engraving, and several block-books are known to have been produced there.

The earliest printer mentioned in a dated book is John Zainer (no doubt a relative of Gunther Zainer), whose first dated book was issued in 1473. He continued printing until the end of the century.

JOHN ZAINER.

40

1481 ST. BONAVENTURA—SERMONES DE TEMPORE ET SANCTIS. Folio, 427 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *3513.

NUREMBERG.

The first printers in Nuremberg were John Sensenschmidt and Henry Keffer, of Mainz, the latter a servant

of Gutenberg. Their first dated book is the one described below, in which the words of the colophon are copied exactly from the "Catholicon," which is considered to have been printed by Gutenberg.

JOHN SENSENSCHMIDT AND HENRY KEFFER.

41

1470 F. DE RETZA—CODEX EGREGIUS COMESTORII VICIORUM. Folio, 287 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *13,884.

42

1471 ST. CHRYSOSTOM—DE PATIENTIA JOB. Folio, 68 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *5026.

43

1472 ST. BONAVENTURA—DE SACRA SCRIPTURA. Folio, 69 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, 3472.

FREDERICK CREUSNER.

Creusner and Anthony Koberger, the two most important printers of Nuremberg, began to print there in 1473. They seem to have been closely connected, for Creusner sometimes used Koberger's types.

44

(c.1490) GRAMMATELLUS PRO JUVENUM ERUDITIONE. Quarto, 13 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *7854.

ANTHONY KOBERGER.

Koberger, or Coberger, who began printing in Nuremberg in 1473, was one of the most important printers and booksellers of the fifteenth century. He is said to have employed twenty-four presses at Nuremberg, besides having books printed for him in other cities.

45

1477 ST. ANTHONINUS — SUMMA THEOLOGIAE, SECUNDA PARS. Folio, 321 leaves. Hain, *1242.

46

1482 BONIFACE VIII — LIBER VI DECRETALIUM. Folio, 117 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *3603.

47

1486 ÆNEAS SYLVIUS — EPISTOLAE FAMILIARES. Quarto, 244 leaves. Hain, *154.

48

1492 ST. VINCENT — SERMONES DE TEMPORE ET SANCTIS. Folio 207 + 135 + 252 leaves. Hain, 7008.

49

1493 SCHEDEL — BUCH DER CRONIKEN. Folio, 10 + 286 + 1 leaves. Hain, *14,510.

This curious book, known as the "Nuremberg Chronicle," is a summary of the history, geography, and wonders of the world. Although containing more than two thousand impressions of woodcuts, not more than three hundred blocks were used, for the same cut often serves for the portrait of different persons, and views of cities

in Greece and Syria are repeated for those in France and Germany. Nearly all are of small value, although the work of Wolgemuth, the master of Dürer.

On leaf 252 verso is the statement that printing was invented at Mainz in the year 1440.

50

1494 HOMELARIUS DOCTORUM. Quarto, 1 + 241 + 2 + 106 leaves. Hain, *8792.

51

1494 MODUS LEGENDI ABBREVIATURAS IN UTROQUE JURE. Quarto, 166 leaves. Hain, *11,486.

52

1496 VOCABULARIUS JURIS UTRIUSQUE. Quarto, 151 leaves. Panzer II, 220, 263.

ALBERT DÜRER.

Albert Dürer, painter, etcher, engraver, sculptor, architect, and engineer, was also a printer and publisher. Aided probably by his godfather Anthony Koberger, he set up a press in his own house, at which he printed the text of his wonderful engravings, and after his death, in 1528, his widow carried on the business for several years.

53

1527 DÜRER. ETLICHE UNDERRICHT ZU BEFESTIGUNG DER STETT, SCHLOSS UND FLECKEN. Folio, 27 leaves, 10 of which are folding. Barnheim Collection. Brunet II, 913.

This interesting treatise on the fortification of towns, castles, and places is beautifully illustrated with large

woodcuts, and on the title-page are the arms of King Ferdinand I. of Hungary and Bohemia.

It is claimed that the present modern German system of fortification is based on the principles laid down by Dürer.

EICHSTADT.

The first printer of Eichstadt was Michael Reyser, whose first dated book was issued in 1478.

MICHAEL REYSER.

54

(c.1480) THOMAS AQUINAS. SECUNDA SECUNDAE (the second volume of his "Summa theologiae"). Folio, 320 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *1455.

BASLE.

Basle was the first city of Switzerland into which printing was introduced, perhaps as early as 1465. The first printer there was Berthold Rodt, or Ruppel, of Hanau, who is thought to be the same as the Bertholdus of Hanau who figures as a servant of Gutenberg. The only book in which his name appears is the one described below.

BERTHOLD RUPPEL.

55

(c.1473) CONRAD DE MURE — REPERTORIUM VOCABULARUM. Folio, 147 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *11,642.

JOHN FROBEN.

Froben was one of the most celebrated printers of his times. His editions were carefully revised, and were eagerly sought for by the best scholars in Europe. His first dated book, issued in 1491, was a Latin Bible, in octavo, the first ever printed in this form. Froben died in 1527.

His device consists of the caduceus held by two hands issuing from clouds. It is very possible that this mark was designed by Hans Holbein, for he was in intimate association with Froben when the latter first used this device.

56

1514 BIBLE, IN LATIN. Folio, 14 + 351 + 28 leaves. Panzer VI, 192, 125.

57

1517 RHODIGINUS (RICCHIERI)—LECTIONUM ANTIQUARUM LIBRI XVI. Folio, 40 leaves, 862 pages, 1 l. Kloss Collection. Brunet IV, 1269. Dedicated to Grolier.

58

1524 POLYDORE VIRGIL — LIBER ADAGIORUM EIUSDEM DE INVENTORIBUS RERUM. Folio, 6 + 100 + 6 + 94 leaves. Panzer VI, 245, 542.

In Book II, Chap. 7 (De Inventoribus Rerum), Gutenberg is mentioned as the inventor of printing. This is a correction of the statement, in the first edition of 1499, that the inventor was "a German, a certain Peter."

ANDREW CRATANDER.

59

1522 POMPONIUS MELA — DE SITU ORBIS. Folio, 20 l., 220 pages, 44 l. Panzer VI, 233, 441.

60

1526 PLINY — EPISTOLAE — PANEGYRICUS. Duodecimo, 12 l., 551 pages, 20 l. Panzer VI, 255, 629.

ROME.

Printing was introduced into Rome in 1467 by Sweynheym and Pannartz, and before the end of the century more than thirty-seven printers had been established in that city.

ADAM ROT.

61

1472 PETRUCIUS DE SENIS — DISPUTATIONES. Folio, 240 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *12,842.

PHILIP DE LIGNAMINE.

De Lignamine, who was house-physician to Pope Sixtus IV, had established a printing-office in Rome in 1471.

The first portion of the following "Chronicle," down to 1312, is ascribed to Ricobaldus; the continuation is by De Lignamine himself.

62

1474 DE LIGNAMINE — CHRONICA SUMMORUM PONTIFICUM. Quarto, 129 leaves (lacks leaf 129). Hain, *10,857.

This is the rare first edition of a work made famous by reason of its containing one of the very earliest allusions in print to Gutenberg, on leaf 120. Gutenberg and Fust at Mainz, and Mentelin at Strassburg, are mentioned as having printed books during the pontificate of Pius II, in 1459.

STEPHEN PLANCK.

63

1480 VALLA — DE LINGUE LATINE ELEGANTIA. Quarto, 224 leaves. Hain, 15,811.

64

(c.1480) DATUS — ELEGANTIOLAE. Quarto, 20 leaves. Hain, *5971.

VENICE.

The first printer at Venice was doubtless John of Speyer, whose first book was issued in 1469. Between 1470 and 1480 at least fifty printers were at work in Venice, and before the end of the century more than two hundred printers had been in business there, and the number of books printed has been estimated at two million volumes.

NICHOLAS JENSON.

The most important of the early printers was Nicholas Jenson, a Frenchman. Jenson was sent to Mainz in 1458 by Charles VII to learn the new art of printing,

but he does not seem to have settled in France, for we first hear of him as a printer in Venice, in 1470. He was famous for the extraordinary beauty of his Roman type. He began to use Gothic type in 1474, probably owing to its great saving of space, and his publications in this type are also splendid specimens of the printer's art. Jenson died in 1480.

65

1478 BARTOLUS DE SAXO FERRATO — LECTURA SUPER PRIMA PARTE DIGESTI NOVI. Folio, 180 leaves. Panzer III, 135, 329.

66

1480 THOMAS AQUINAS — DE VERITATE FIDEI CATHOLICAE. Folio, 194 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *1389.

ERHARD RATDOLT.

Ratdolt of Augsburg, another of the many foreign printers settled in Venice, was practically the first to introduce wood-engraving into books. In 1476 he and his partners, Peter Loslein and Bernard Pictor, began their work together by printing a Calendarium with the first ornamental title-page known. Their work became famous for the beauty of its type and illustrations.

They separated in 1478, and Ratdolt continued printing alone, publishing many illustrated books on astronomy and astrology, both in Venice and in Augsburg, whither he eventually returned.

RATDOLT, LOSLEIN, AND PICTOR.

67

1477 APPIAN — DE BELLIS CIVILIBUS ROMANIS. Quarto, 211 leaves. Hain, *1307.

RATDOLT.

68

1480 WERNER ROLEWINCK — CHRONICA SEU FASCICULUS TEMPORUM. Folio, 7 + 68 leaves. Hain, *6926.

The first edition of this popular chronicle was published in 1474, at Cologne, and many editions followed. This edition, by Ratdolt, contains flowered capitals and several curious illustrations. On leaf 37 is a view of Venice, with the ducal palace.

On leaf 64, under the year 1457, is a reference to printing.

In 1481 a new edition of this chronicle was issued, with additions by Henry Wirtzburg de Vach, the passage on printing being much longer. The Club owns an undated edition (printed in France about 1490), in which this extended passage appears.

69

1482 POMPONIUS MELA — DE SITU ORBIS. Quarto, 48 leaves. Hain, *11,019.

70

1483 BUCH DER ZEHN GEBOTE. Folio, 3 + 78 leaves. Hain, *4034.

71

1484 REGIOMONTANUS (MÜLLER)—EPHEMERIDES ASTRONOMICAE AB 1484 AD 1506. Quarto, 332 leaves (lacks one blank leaf). Barnheim Collection. Hain, *13,791.

JOHN OF COLOGNE AND JOHN MANTHEN DE GHERETZEM.

The early printers of Venice frequently entered into partnerships. John of Cologne, who at one time was associated with Jenson, was a partner of John Manthen from 1473 to 1480.

72

1474 F. DE PLATEA — OPUS RESTITUTIONUM USURARUM. Quarto, 150 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *13,038.

73

1475 CARACCIOLUS DE LICIO — SERMONES DE TIMORE JUDICIORUM DEI. Quarto, 92 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, 4467. Holtrop, 412.

ADAM DE ROTWEIL.

74

1477 JOHN ANDREAS — QUESTIONES MERCURIALES. Folio, 154 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, 1058.

LEONARD WILD.

75

1478 BIBLE, IN LATIN. Folio, 453 leaves (lacks three leaves of "Prologus in Bibliam"). Hain, 3067. Copinger, 34.

BARTOLOMIO DE ZANI DE PORTESIO.

76

1489 PLINY — HISTORIA NATURALIS. Folio, 259 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, 13,107.

JOHN HAMMAN (HERZOG).

77

1494 JUSTINIAN — INSTITUTIONES. Octavo, 219 + 1 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *9532.

GIAMBATISTA DA SESSA.

Da Sessa began printing in Venice about 1490. The book described below is dated 1409, a misprint, perhaps, for 1499.

78

(1499 ?) DIOGENES LAERTIUS — VITA DE FILOSOFI MORALISSIME ET DELE LORO ELEGANTISSIME SENTENTIE. Quarto, 32 leaves.

ALDUS MANUTIUS.

Aldus Manutius, the great scholar and printer, founder of the celebrated Aldine Press, was born at Bassiano in 1450, and began his career as a printer in Venice in 1494. In 1499 he married the daughter of Andrea de Torresani (himself a great printer, who had bought, in 1479, the printing types of Jenson), and in 1500 he founded the Aldine Academy, the home of so many editors, and source of so many scholarly editions of the classics. He died in 1515.

His famous device, the anchor and dolphin, was first used in 1502. It was suggested by the reverse of a silver coin of Vespasian, a specimen of which had been presented to Aldus by his friend Cardinal Bembo.

79

1502 STATIUS — STATII SYLVARUM LIBRI QUINQUE THEBAIDOS LIBRI DUODECIM ACHILLEIDOS DUO. Octavo, 40 + 256 leaves. Kloss Collection. Renouard, p. 35, No. 7.

Melancthon's copy, with Latin verses at commencement and end, beautifully written.

80

1502 CATULLUS — TIBULLUS — PROPERTIUS. Octavo, 152 leaves. Renouard, p. 39, No. 16.

In 1501 Aldus first used his famous italic type, which was a close copy of the handwriting of Petrarch. His Greek type was copied from the handwriting of his friend Marcus Musurus. The compactness of this fine italic character permitted the more general issue of books of small size, thus producing a great innovation in the art of book-making.

ANDREA DE TORRESANI OF ASOLA.

After the death of Aldus Manutius, Andrea de Torresani directed the Aldine Press, during the minority of his grandson, Paolo.

81

1527 PRISCIAN — PRISCIANI GRAMMATICI CAESARIENSIS LIBRI OMNES. Quarto, 14 + 299 + 3 leaves. Renouard, p. 103, No. 2.

PARIS.

The first printing press in France was set up in Paris in 1470, by three Germans, Ulrich Gering, Martin Crantz, and Michael Friburger. Before the end of the century, at least eighty-five printers had been established there.

PHILIP PIGOUCHET AND SIMON VOSTRE.

The most important productions of the Parisian press of that period were the Books of Hours, which were first issued in 1488, and the best known publisher of these books was Simon Vostre, who, with the assistance of the printer and engraver, Philip Pigouchet, began printing these beautiful service-books on vellum, with exquisite borders and illustrations. With them book-production in France may be said to have attained its highest point.

82

1500 HEURES À L'USAGE DE PARIS. Octavo, 132 leaves. Brunet V, 1584, No. 49.

This beautiful book, printed on vellum, has Pigouchet's device on the title-page, nineteen full-page engravings, and borders about each page.

LYONS.

Lyons was the second city in France to receive the art of printing, soon after 1470. John Trechsel began printing there about 1489. He died in 1498.

JOHN TRECHSEL.

83

1494 WILLIAM OF OCKAM — DIALOGUS ADVERSUS HAERETICOS. Folio, 10 + 276 leaves. Hain, *11,938.

WESTMINSTER.

WYNKYN DE WORDE.

It is generally conceded that William Caxton was England's first printer. In 1477 he set up his press in the Almonry at Westminster, and in that year he finished the "Dictes & Sayengis of the Philosophers," the first book printed in England. On his death in 1491, his assistant, Wynkyn de Worde, succeeded him and continued to print at the same place at Westminster. He was celebrated not only for the number of his publications, but also for their typographical excellence.

From the colophon of the Vitas Patrum (which is considered one of De Worde's finest productions) we learn that Caxton was engaged in translating it up to the day of his death. De Worde died in 1534.

84

1495 VITAS PATRUM, OR THE LYVES OF THE OLDE AUNCYENT HOLY FADERS. Folio, 336 leaves (lacks folios 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 342; also the table at the end). Lowndes V, 2789.

HAARLEM.

LOURENS JANSZOON COSTER.

For many years after the appearance of the first dated book, at Mainz, all that was written about the invention of typography accredited it to Germany. The first exception is an ambiguous paragraph in the "Cologne Chronicle" (1499) reading, in part, as follows: "Although the art was discovered at Mainz, in the manner as it is now generally used, yet the first prefiguration was found in Holland, in the Donatuses, which were printed there before that time."

Many years more elapsed before the Dutch discovery is again referred to. In 1568 Hadrianus Junius wrote

in his "Batavia" the wonderful story about Coster and the letters cut in the beech-bark (pp. 255–57).

This book, an uncritical compilation, was not published until after the death of Junius, in 1588. It contains the first mention of Coster as a printer. Were it not for the existence of Donatuses, which seem to be those referred to in the "Cologne Chronicle," the claim of the Netherlands to the invention of printing would hardly be worthy of serious consideration.

As it is, the question is still a vexed one, with the evidence, both of documents and books, in favor of Germany.

85

1588 HADRIANUS JUNIUS — BATAVIA. EX OFFICINA PLANTINIANA. Quarto, 9 l., 411 p.

THE DE VINNE PRESS